State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-fifth Legislature First Regular Session 2001

CHAPTER 67

# **HOUSE BILL 2024**

#### AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 32-2123, 32-2125.01, 32-2136, 32-2151, 32-2151.01, 32-2157, 32-2175, 32-2186, 32-2188, 32-2194.03 AND 32-2194.06, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 32, CHAPTER 20, ARTICLE 3, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 32-2166; RELATING TO REAL ESTATE.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 32-2123, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

#### 32-2123. Application for license as broker or salesperson

- A. Every application for an original license shall be EITHER SUBMITTED in writing and signed by the applicant OR SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY AND CONTAIN AN ELECTRONIC OR DIGITAL IDENTIFIER THAT THE COMMISSIONER DEEMS APPROPRIATE. The application shall be accompanied by all applicable fees.
- 8. An application for an original license as a broker or salesperson shall set forth:
  - 1. The legal name and residence address of the applicant.
- 2. The applicant's employers and employment history for the immediately preceding ten years and any experience in real estate sales, appraisals, transfers or similar business in which the applicant previously engaged, if the commissioner determines that this information is needed to reasonably evaluate the good moral character of the applicant.
- 3. The name and place of business of the applicant's present employer, if any.
- 4. Whether the applicant has ever been convicted of a felony and, if so, the nature of the felony, where and when committed and the disposition of the conviction, or whether the applicant has been disbarred or suspended from the practice of law.
- 5. Whether the applicant has ever been refused a broker's or salesperson's license or any other occupational license in this or any other state, whether the applicant's license as a broker or salesperson has been revoked or suspended in this or any other state or whether the applicant has had any other occupational or professional license, certificate or registration revoked or suspended in this or any other state.
- 6. The name of any corporation, company or partnership that is or ever has been licensed by the department in which the applicant exercised any control.
- 7. If the applicant is a natural person, the applicant's social security number. If the applicant, due to bona fide religious convictions or other bona fide reasons that the applicant documents on the application to the satisfaction of the commissioner, does not have a social security number, the applicant may provide the applicant's federal tax identification number with the application. The state real estate department shall use the applicant's social security number or federal tax identification number to aid the department of economic security in locating noncustodial parents or the assets of noncustodial parents, and for no other purpose.
- C. An application for a license as a broker additionally shall set forth:
  - 1. The name under which the business is to be conducted.
- 2. The situs and mailing address of the applicant's place of business, or if more than one, the situs and mailing addresses of each.

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- D. An applicant for a broker's or salesperson's license shall provide information that the commissioner determines is reasonably necessary to establish the character of the applicant. The information may include but shall not be limited to:
  - 1. Prior criminal records.
- 2. Fingerprints and background information, pursuant to section 32-2108.01.
- 3. An affidavit setting out whether the applicant has participated in, operated or held an interest in any land development company which has filed, or is subject to, a petition under any chapter of the federal bankruptcy act.
- E. Each person licensed pursuant to this article, whether the license is active or inactive, shall have available for the licensee's use a current copy of the department's statutes, rules and annotations pertaining to real estate laws. Failure to comply with this requirement shall not be deemed grounds for a civil penalty or for denial, suspension or revocation of a license.
- Sec. 2. Section 32-2125.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

## 32-2125.01. <u>Issuance of license</u>; <u>multiple licenses</u>; <u>use</u>

- A. When the requirements for application, examination and payment of fees are completed to the satisfaction of the commissioner, the commissioner shall issue the license applied for to the applicant. Any person who has passed the state examination for broker or salesperson must become licensed within one year from the date of the examination. Failure to comply with this section will necessitate the submission to and passing of another examination.
- B. Not more than one license shall be issued and outstanding to or in favor of a licensee at any one time, except that a person licensed as a real estate associate broker or real estate salesperson may engage in cemetery or membership camping sales activities without being separately licensed to engage in these activities. A REAL ESTATE licensee may not be employed by more than HAVE ONLY one employing broker IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:
  - 1. CEMETERY.
  - 2. MEMBERSHIP CAMPING.
  - 3. REAL ESTATE.
- C. A designated or employing real estate broker may engage in cemetery or membership camping sales activities and may employ cemetery and membership camping salespersons and associate brokers without being separately licensed as a cemetery or membership camping broker or salesperson.
  - Sec. 3. Section 32-2136, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 32-2136. Broker management clinic
- A. The department shall determine the instructor qualifications for teaching broker management clinics and the course content of broker management clinics for persons required to attend these clinics pursuant to subsection C of this section.

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- B. A broker management clinic shall include instruction on department audits and on the obligations and responsibilities of designated brokers. A broker management clinic shall address record keeping requirements, trust fund accounts, advertising and promotions, listing agreements, contracts, fiduciary duties, material disclosures, department investigations and employee supervision and broker responsibilities. A broker management clinic may be designed to address property management activities or sales activities, or both.
- C. A person who is issued an original real estate broker's license shall attend a broker management clinic within ninety days after issuance of the license. A person who becomes a designated broker shall attend a broker management clinic within ninety days after becoming a designated broker, unless the broker has attended a broker management clinic during the broker's current licensing period. AN APPLICANT FOR AN ORIGINAL REAL ESTATE BROKER'S LICENSE SHALL ATTEND A BROKER MANAGEMENT CLINIC BEFORE ACTIVATING THE LICENSE. A BROKER SHALL ATTEND A BROKER MANAGEMENT CLINIC BEFORE BECOMING A DESIGNATED BROKER, UNLESS THE BROKER HAS ATTENDED A BROKER MANAGEMENT CLINIC DURING THE BROKER'S CURRENT LICENSING PERIOD. All ACTIVE designated real estate brokers shall attend a broker management clinic once during every two year licensing period after their initial attendance.
- D. Attendance at a broker management clinic constitutes three clock-hours of real estate oriented education pursuant to section 32-2130, subsection A.
  - Sec. 4. Section 32-2151, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 32-2151. <u>Disposition of funds; trust money deposit requirements</u>
- A. Unless otherwise provided in writing by all parties to a transaction, any licensed real estate broker who does not immediately place all funds entrusted to him THE BROKER, in his THE BROKER'S capacity as a real estate broker, in a neutral escrow depository in this state shall upon receipt place all such funds in a trust fund account in a federally insured or guaranteed account in a depository located in this state. The commissioner may adopt such rules as are necessary to provide for records to be maintained and the manner in which such trust fund account deposits may be made.
- B. The following minimum requirements apply to each broker's trust fund account:
- 1. The broker shall make deposits to trust fund accounts by deposit slips. Receipts or other documentation shall identify each transaction, the date and the amount of each deposit and the names of parties involved in the transaction represented by the deposit and monies shall be used only for the purpose for which the monies were deposited.
- 2. The broker shall retain a complete record of all monies received in connection with a real estate transaction in the main or branch office of the designated broker IN THIS STATE OR AT AN OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION IN THIS STATE IF THE BROKER PROVIDES PRIOR WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF THE STREET

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ADDRESS OF THE OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION TO THE DEPARTMENT. A broker's records shall be kept according to generally accepted accounting principles and shall include a properly descriptive receipts and disbursement journal and client ledger. The broker shall keep any computerized records in a manner allowing reconstruction in the event of destruction of electronic data. The broker shall maintain a trust fund account bank reconciliation and client ledger balance on a monthly basis and shall remove any interest earned on a trust fund account at least once every twelve months. A broker shall not permit advance payment of monies belonging to others to be deposited in the broker's personal account or to be commingled with personal monies. It is not considered commingling if, when establishing a trust fund account, a broker deposits monies not exceeding five hundred dollars to keep the account open or to avoid charges for an insufficient minimum balance.

- C. An agreement to place monies entrusted to the broker in a depository that is located outside of this state is valid if all parties to the transaction agree in writing and either:
- 1. The monies are placed in a property management trust account established pursuant to section 32-2174 and:
  - (a) The account is federally insured or guaranteed.
  - (b) The property management agreement contains:
- (i) Disclosure that the department's regulatory protections of the owner's monies may be significantly hampered.
- (ii) Disclosure that the owner may not have access to or any control over the trust account, except to audit and review the status of the account.
- (iii) An addendum that has the signed authorization by an appropriately empowered official of the depository in which the trust account is placed that the trust account and all related documentation will be open to examination by the department and the owner.
- 2. If the monies are not deposited in a property management trust account, the broker discloses to the parties to the transaction that potential risks may accrue as the result of depositing the monies in a depository outside this state.
- D. This section shall not be construed to allow a broker to commingle monies entrusted to the broker with the broker's own monies, unless the commissioner adopts rules that allow commingling.
- Sec. 5. Section 32-2151.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

## 32-2151.01. Broker requirements: record keeping requirements

A. Each licensed employing broker shall keep records of all real estate, cemetery, time-share or membership camping transactions handled by or through the broker and shall keep employment records, including copies of employment status, for all current and former employees. The records required by this section shall include copies of earnest money receipts, closing statements showing all receipts, disbursements and adjustments, sales contracts and, if applicable, copies of listing contracts. The records shall

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be open at all reasonable times for inspection by the commissioner or the commissioner's representatives. The records of each transaction and employment records shall be kept by the broker for a period of at least five years from the date of the termination of the transaction or employment. THE RECORDS SHALL BE KEPT IN THE EMPLOYING BROKER'S PRINCIPAL OFFICE OR LICENSED BRANCH OFFICE IN THIS STATE OR AT AN OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION IN THIS STATE IF THE BROKER PROVIDES PRIOR WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF THE STREET ADDRESS OF THE OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION TO THE DEPARTMENT.

- B. Except as provided by section 32-2174, subsection C, a broker shall not grant any person authority to withdraw monies from the broker's trust fund account unless that person is a licensee under that broker's license.
- C. A broker shall specifically state in the real estate purchase contract, lease agreement or receipt for earnest money the type of earnest money received in any real estate transaction, whether it is cash, a check, a promissory note or any other item of value.
- D. All licensees shall promptly place all cash, checks or other items of value received as payment in connection with a real estate transaction in the care of the designated broker.
- E. The broker shall maintain each real estate purchase contract or lease agreement and the transaction folder in which it is kept in a chronological log or other systematic manner that is easily accessible by the commissioner or the commissioner's representatives.
  - F. Sales transaction folders shall include:
- 1. Confirmation that the earnest monies or other monies handled by or through the broker were handled according to instructions given by or agreed to by the parties to the transaction.
- 2. A complete copy of the sales contract, any escrow account receipt, any closing or settlement statement and, if applicable, a copy of the escrow instructions, listing agreement, employment agreement and release of escrow monies.
- G. The designated broker shall review each listing agreement, purchase or nonresidential lease agreement or similar instrument within five days of the date of execution by placing the broker's initials and the date of review on the instrument on the same page as the signatures of the parties. A designated broker may authorize in writing an associate broker who the designated broker employs to review and initial these instruments on the designated broker's behalf.
- H. The broker shall retain all real estate purchase and nonresidential lease contracts and listing EMPLOYMENT agreements, or copies of these documents, in the employing broker's principal office or licensed branch office OR AT AN OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION IN THIS STATE IF THE BROKER PROVIDES PRIOR WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF THE STREET ADDRESS OF THE OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION TO THE DEPARTMENT.
- I. The broker shall retain an original, a copy or a microfilm copy of any document evidencing a rejected offer to purchase real property as a

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matter of record for at least one year. In instances that result in binding contracts, the broker shall retain prior rejected offers for at least five years.

J. If real property in a development is sold or leased by a developer without the services of a listing or selling broker, the developer shall keep all records required by subsections A and C of this section.

Sec. 6. Section 32-2157, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 32-2157. Commissioner action requiring commissioner to present respondent with written complaint and notice;

summary suspension; hearing

- A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, before suspending, revoking or denying the renewal or the right of renewal of any license, or issuing any order prohibiting the sale or lease of property or the sale of cemetery lots or membership camping contracts as provided by this chapter, the commissioner shall present the licensee, owner, operator, agent or subdivider DEVELOPER with written notice of the charges filed against the person, or reasons for prohibiting the sale or lease, and shall afford the person an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 10. WITHIN TWENTY DAYS AFTER SERVICE OF A NOTICE OF HEARING, THE RESPONDENT SHALL APPEAR BY FILING A WRITTEN ANSWER TO THE COMPLAINT.
- B. If the commissioner finds that the public health, safety or welfare imperatively requires emergency action, and incorporates a finding to that effect in the commissioner's order, summary suspension of a license or sales may be ordered. Grounds for issuance of an order of summary suspension include the violation of any of the provisions of section 32-2153, subsection B and the termination of a license pursuant to section 32-2188, subsection H. A licensee, owner, operator, agent or subdivider DEVELOPER may request a hearing pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 10. A summary suspension shall be deemed to be final if a request for a hearing is not received within thirty days as provided by section 41-1092.03.
- C. THE DEPARTMENT MAY ISSUE A SUMMARY SUSPENSION WHEN THE DEPARTMENT RECEIVES NOTICE THAT A PERSON LICENSED PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A FELONY OFFENSE AND IS CURRENTLY INCARCERATED FOR THE CONVICTION, PAROLED OR UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A PAROLE OR COMMUNITY SUPERVISION OFFICER OR IS ON PROBATION AS A RESULT OF THE CONVICTION. THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT LIMIT THE COMMISSIONER'S AUTHORITY TO SEEK REVOCATION OF A LICENSE OR OTHER DISCIPLINARY ACTION PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER.
- Sec. 7. Title 32, chapter 20, article 3, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 32-2166, to read:

32-2166. Activities while incarcerated; violation; classification

- A. WHILE INCARCERATED A PERSON WHO IS LICENSED PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER SHALL NOT PERFORM ACTS THAT REQUIRE A LICENSE UNDER THIS CHAPTER.
  - B. A PERSON WHO VIOLATES THIS SECTION IS GUILTY OF A CLASS 6 FELONY.

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Sec. 8. Section 32-2175, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 32-2175. Property management records; requirements; audits

- A. Property management firms shall keep A residential rental agreements AGREEMENT and related residential rental agreement documents FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE EXPIRATION OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT OR UNTIL THE RENTAL AGREEMENT AND RELATED DOCUMENTS ARE GIVEN TO THE OWNER AT THE TERMINATION OF ANY PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT. THE RECORDS SHALL BE KEPT AT THE BROKER'S MAIN OFFICE OR AT AN OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION IN THIS STATE IF THE BROKER PROVIDES PRIOR WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF THE STREET ADDRESS OF THE OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION TO THE DEPARTMENT. On site or at another appropriate off-site storage location for one year from the expiration of the rental agreement or until these rental agreements and documents are given to the owner at the termination of any property management agreement.
- B. Property management firms shall keep records of all finder fees that are paid to tenants on site or at another appropriate off-site storage tocation for three years after the payment is made or until the records are given to the owner at the termination of the property management agreement. RECORDS SHALL BE KEPT AT THE BROKER'S MAIN OFFICE OR AT AN OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION IN THIS STATE IF THE BROKER PROVIDES PRIOR WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF THE STREET ADDRESS OF THE OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION TO THE DEPARTMENT.
- C. Property management firms shall keep all financial records pertaining to clients for at least three years from the date each document was executed, including bank statements, canceled checks OR BANK GENERATED CHECK IMAGES, deposit slips, bank receipts, receipts and disbursement journals, owner statements, client ledgers and applicable bills, invoices and statements.
- D. Only the designated broker or the broker's authorized real estate licensee, on behalf of the broker, may sign nonresidential rental agreements. The broker shall execute in writing and shall file any delegation of authority in the broker's employee file. Fully executed residential lease agreements are not required to be reviewed and initialed.
- E. The property management firms shall consecutively number or file all signed property management agreements in compliance with a system that is orderly, easily accessible by the commissioner or the commissioner's representative and consistent with generally accepted professional standards of the industry for that type of real estate.
- F. Property management firms shall maintain each nonresidential real estate lease agreement and the transaction folder in which it is kept in a chronological log or other systematic manner that is easily accessible by the commissioner or the commissioner's representatives. For nonresidential lease transactions, transaction folders shall contain:
- 1. Confirmation that the deposits or other monies that were handled by or through the broker were handled according to instructions given by or agreed on by the parties to the transaction.
  - 2. A complete copy of the nonresidential lease or rental agreement.

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- 3. If applicable, a copy of the listing agreement.
- G. Property management firms shall number on-site residential rental transaction folders according to dwelling unit number or other systematic manner that is easily accessible by the commissioner or the commissioner's representative. A broker is not required to maintain duplicate residential rental transaction folders.
- the commissioner's request the commissioner or Н. 0n bу representatives for routine audit purposes the broker shall make available within a reasonable amount of time all records relative to property management accounts, including lease agreements, lease related documents and The department is limited to auditing those areas trust account records. that are related to the business activities of a broker and that have a material bearing on the accuracy of the audit. This subsection shall not limit the immediacy or scope of an audit if a violation of real estate statutes or rules is suspected.
  - Sec. 9. Section 32-2186, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 32-2186. Use of fund; exception; fees
- The commissioner is authorized and directed to establish and maintain a real estate recovery fund from which any person, except bonding companies when they are not principals in a real estate transaction, FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANY PERSON aggrieved by an ANY act, representation, transaction or conduct of a licensed real estate or cemetery broker or real estate or cemetery salesperson, which is in violation of the provisions of THAT VIOLATES this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter, may recover by order of any court of competent jurisdiction in this state an award from the fund limited to the damages which represent. THE FUND SHALL ONLY PAY FOR A LOSS THAT IS an actual and direct OUT-OF-POCKET loss to the aggrieved person DIRECTLY arising out of the real estate or cemetery transaction, including reasonable attorney fees and court costs, but excluding post-judgment interest, provided that nothing shall be construed to obligate the fund for more than twenty thousand dollars per transaction regardless of the number of persons aggrieved or the number of licensees or parcels of real estate involved in such transaction. In addition: IN WHICH THE LICENSEE EITHER:
- 1. PERFORMED ACTS THAT REQUIRED A REAL ESTATE OR CEMETERY LICENSE PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER.
- 2. ENGAGED IN FRAUD OR MISREPRESENTATION WHILE ACTING AS A PRINCIPAL IN THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF REAL PROPERTY AND THE AGGRIEVED PERSON RELIED ON THE BROKER'S OR SALESPERSON'S LICENSED STATUS.
  - B. THE FUND'S LIABILITY SHALL NOT EXCEED:
- 1. THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH TRANSACTION, REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGGRIEVED OR THE NUMBER OF LICENSEES OR PARCELS OF REAL ESTATE INVOLVED.
  - 2. NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH LICENSEE.

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terminated upon the issuance of court orders authorizing payments from the fund for judgments, or any unsatisfied portion of judgments, in an aggregate amount of forty thousand dollars on behalf of such licensee AS PRESCRIBED BY SUBSECTION B.

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- 2. D. A licensee acting as a principal or agent in a real estate transaction has no claim against the fund, including marital communities, corporations, limited liability companies and partnerships in which the licensee is a principal, member, general partner, officer or director, or those entities in which the licensee holds a direct or indirect interest of at least ten per cent.
- 3. E. The fund is liable to pay only against the license of a natural person, not on that of a corporation, a partnership or any other fictitious entity.
- 4. F. The fund is liable to pay only for damages arising out of a transaction in which the defendant licensee performed acts for which a real estate or cemetery license was required or when the defendant licensee, while acting as principal in the purchase or sale of real property, engaged in fraud or misrepresentation and the aggrieved person was harmed due to reliance on the defendant's licensed status.
- 5. G. The fund shall not be liable for DAMAGES OR LOSSES RESULTING FROM OR CAUSED BY:
- (a) 1. Damages caused by A person who held an inactive license at the time of the violation.
- (b) 2. Losses resulting from Speculation, including lost profits and other unrealized losses.
- (c) 3. Reimbursement for losses caused by Transactions for property that is located outside of this state.
- (d) 4. Losses from Loans, notes, limited partnerships or other securities, regardless of whether the loss was caused by an investment in or was secured by real property.
- 5. A JUDGMENT ENTERED AGAINST A BONDING COMPANY IF THE BONDING COMPANY IS NOT A PRINCIPAL IN THE UNDERLYING REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.
  - 6. A TENANT'S CONDUCT OR NEGLECT.
  - 7. VANDALISM.
  - 8. NATURAL CAUSES.
  - 9. PUNITIVE DAMAGES.
  - 10. POST JUDGMENT INTEREST.
  - 11. UNDOCUMENTED TRANSACTIONS OR LOSSES.
- 6. H. An aggrieved person is required to submit proof of an TO THE DEPARTMENT, AT OR BEFORE THE TIME THE PERSON FILES AN APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT FROM THE FUND, COPIES OF CONTRACTS, DOCUMENTS AND RECEIPTS FROM THE TRANSACTION, COPIES OF ALL existing judgment RECORDED JUDGMENTS, the amount DOCUMENTATION of ACTUAL AND DIRECT out-of-pocket losses. AND any offsetting

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payments received and ALL collection efforts attempted, AND A VERIFIED STATEMENT OF CALCULATIONS SUPPORTING THE AMOUNT CLAIMED. to the department at the time that an order directing payment from the fund is sought from the superior or justice court.

Sec. 10. Section 32-2188, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

# 32-2188. <u>Statute of limitations: response: recovery from fund:</u> defense: insufficient monies

- A. An action for a judgment which subsequently results in an order for collection from the real estate recovery fund shall not be started later than five years from the accrual of the cause of action. If any aggrieved person commences an action for a judgment which may result in collection from the real estate recovery fund, the aggrieved person shall notify the commissioner in writing, by certified mail, return receipt requested, to this effect at the time of the commencement of such WITHIN FORTY-FIVE DAYS OF COMMENCING THE action. THE NOTICE DESCRIBED IN THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE ADDRESSED TO THE RECOVERY FUND ADMINISTRATOR. The commissioner may intervene in and defend any such action.
- B. If an aggrieved person commences an action for a judgment which may result in an order for collection from the real estate recovery fund, and the defendant licensee cannot be served process personally in this state, then the summons may be served by the alternative methods of service provided for by the Arizona rules of civil procedure, including service by publication. A judgment obtained after service by publication only applies to and is enforceable against the real estate recovery fund. The department may intervene in and defend any such action.
- If an aggrieved person recovers a valid judgment in any court of competent jurisdiction against any real estate or cemetery broker or salesperson, for any act, representation, transaction, or conduct which is in violation of the provisions of this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter, the aggrieved person may, upon the termination of all proceedings, including reviews and appeals in connection with the judgment, file a verified <del>claim</del> APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER DIRECTING PAYMENT FROM THE REAL ESTATE RECOVERY FUND OF THE AMOUNT UNPAID ON THE JUDGMENT, SUBJECT TO THE LIMITATIONS STATED IN THIS ARTICLE. THE APPLICATION SHALL BE FILED in the SUPERIOR court IN THE COUNTY in which the judgment was entered and, upon written notice to OR IN WHICH A JUDGMENT OR TRANSCRIPT OF JUDGMENT FROM A LOWER COURT HAS BEEN FILED PURSUANT TO SECTION 33-962. THE AGGRIEVED PERSON SHALL SERVE THE APPLICATION ON the commissioner and the judgment debtor, may apply to the court for an order directing payment out of the real estate recovery fund, of the amount unpaid upon the judgment, subject to the limitations stated in this article. SERVICE ON THE COMMISSIONER SHALL BE BY CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED, ADDRESSED TO THE RECOVERY FUND The commissioner and the judgment debtor each SHALL have ADMINISTRATOR. thirty-five days after being served with the application within which to file

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a written response. The court shall thereafter set the matter for hearing on petition of the applicant. The court may, upon a showing of good cause by any party, continue the hearing for such time as the court deems appropriate. If the judgment debtor fails to file a written response to the application, the APPLICANT'S claim may be compromised or settled by the commissioner without a hearing and the court, on joint petition of the applicant and the commissioner, shall issue an order directing payment out of the real estate recovery fund.

- D. The court shall proceed upon the application in a summary manner, and, upon the hearing thereof, the aggrieved person shall be required to show THAT THE AGGRIEVED PERSON:
- 1. He Is not a spouse of the debtor, or the personal representative of such spouse.
- 2. He has complied with all the requirements of this article, except that, upon application by the aggrieved person, the commissioner may waive the notification requirement in subsection A of this section, if he THE COMMISSIONER determines that:
  - (a) The public interest is best served by the waiver.
- (b) The aggrieved person made a good faith effort to comply with the requirements of subsection A of this section.
- 3. He Has obtained a judgment as set out in subsection C of this section, stating the amount of the judgment and the amount owing on the judgment at the date of the application, and that in such action he THE AGGRIEVED PERSON had joined any and all bonding companies which issued corporate surety bonds to the judgment debtors as principals.
- 4. He has not omitted from the complaint any party who is potentially liable for damages or dismissed any party who is named in the complaint and who otherwise appeared capable of responding in damages, and he THE AGGRIEVED PERSON has employed no other procedural tactics contrary to the diligent prosecution of the complaint in order to provide access to the recovery fund.
- 5. HAS RECORDED A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGMENT OR TRANSCRIPT OF JUDGMENT AS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 33-961 AND 33-962 IN THE COUNTY WHERE THE ACTION IS PENDING AND IN THE COUNTY WHERE ALL JUDGMENT DEBTORS RESIDE AND HAS PROVIDED A COPY OF THE RECORDED JUDGMENT TO THE COMMISSIONER.
- 5. 6. He has caused to be issued a writ of execution upon the judgment and the officer executing the writ has made a return showing that no personal or real property of the judgment debtor liable to be levied upon in satisfaction of the judgment could be found, or that the amount realized on the sale of the property or of such property as was found, under such execution, was insufficient to satisfy the judgment, stating the amount so realized and the balance remaining due on the judgment after application of DEDUCTING the amount realized.

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- 6. 7. He Has caused the judgment debtor to make discovery under oath, pursuant to section 12-1631, concerning his THE DEBTOR'S property.
- 7. 8. He has made all reasonable searches and inquiries to ascertain whether the judgment debtor is possessed of POSSESSES real or personal property or other assets liable to be sold or applied in satisfaction of the judgment.
- 8. 9. That By such search he SEARCHING has discovered no personal or real property or other assets liable to be sold or applied, or that he has discovered certain property, describing it, owned by the judgment debtor and liable to be so applied, and that he has taken all necessary action and proceedings for the realization, and that the amount realized was insufficient to satisfy the judgment, stating the amount so realized and the balance remaining due on the judgment after application of DEDUCTING the amount realized.
- 9. 10. He Has diligently pursued collection efforts against other judgment debtors and all other persons liable to the claimant APPLICANT in the transaction that forms the basis for the underlying judgment.
- 10. 11. That the following items, if any, as recovered by him have been applied to HAS DEDUCTED FROM the actual or compensatory damages awarded by the court:
- (a) Any amount recovered OR ANTICIPATED from the judgment debtor or debtors.
- (b) Any amount recovered OR ANTICIPATED from the bonding, insurance or title company or companies, INCLUDING RECOVERY OF PUNITIVE DAMAGES.
- (c) Any amount recovered OR ANTICIPATED in out of court settlements as to particular defendants.
- (d) Any amount of tax benefits accrued or taken as deductions on federal, state or local income tax returns.
- E. If the aggrieved person satisfies the court that it is not practicable to comply with THE COURT MAY DISPENSE WITH THE NECESSITY TO COMPLY WITH one or more of the requirements enumerated in subsection D, paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 11 of this section and IF THE COURT IS SATISFIED that the aggrieved person has taken all reasonable steps to collect the amount of the judgment or the unsatisfied part of the judgment and FROM ALL JUDGMENT DEBTORS BUT has been unable to collect the same, the court may in its discretion dispense with the necessity for complying with such requirements.
- f. The court shall make an order directed to the commissioner requiring payment from the real estate recovery fund of whatever sum it finds to be payable upon the claim APPLICATION, pursuant to the provisions of and in accordance with the limitations contained in this section, if the court is satisfied, upon the hearing, of the truth of all matters required to be shown by the aggrieved person by subsection D of this section and that the aggrieved person has fully pursued and exhausted all remedies available to him for recovering the amount awarded by the judgment of the court. The

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commissioner may defend any such action on behalf of the real estate recovery fund and has recourse to all appropriate means of defense and review, including the examination of witnesses and the right to relitigate any material and relevant issues in the proceedings against the real estate recovery fund which were determined in the underlying action on which the judgment in favor of the applicant was based. If the judgment in favor of the applicant was by default, stipulation or consent, or if the action against the licensee was defended by a trustee in bankruptcy, the applicant has the burden of proving that the cause of action against the licensee was for a violation of the provisions of this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. Otherwise the judgment creates a rebuttable presumption that the licensee violated the provisions of this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. The commissioner, with court approval, may compromise a claim based on the application of an aggrieved person. The commissioner is not bound by any prior compromise stipulation of the judgment debtor. The judgment debtor may defend an action against the real estate recovery fund on his THE DEBTOR'S own behalf and has recourse to all appropriate means of defense and review, including the examination of All matters finally adjudicated in the underlying action are conclusive as to the judgment debtor and the applicant in the proceeding against the real estate recovery fund.

If the commissioner finds it is likely that the forty thousand dollar TOTAL REMAINING liability of the recovery fund is insufficient to pay in full the valid claims of all aggrieved persons by whom WHO MAY HAVE claims have been filed against any one licensee, he THE COMMISSIONER may petition the court in his discretion to initiate a proration proceeding. shall grant the petition and order a hearing to distribute the forty thousand dollars TOTAL REMAINING LIABILITY OF THE FUND among the claimants APPLICANTS in the ratio that their respective claims bear to the aggregate of the valid claims or in such other manner as the court deems equitable. COMMISSIONER OR ANY PARTY MAY FILE A PROPOSED PLAN FOR EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AVAILABLE MONIES. The distribution of monies shall be among the persons entitled to share them, without regard to the order of priority in which their respective judgments may have been obtained or their claims RESPECTIVE APPLICATIONS MAY have been filed. The court may require all claimants APPLICANTS and prospective claimants APPLICANTS against one licensee to be joined in one action, to the end that the respective rights of all the claimants APPLICANTS to the recovery fund may be equitably adjudicated and settled. The court shall not include in the claims for proration the claim of any person who has not, within ninety days after the commissioner has filed his petition COURT HAS ENTERED THE ORDER for proration, filed his A court complaint, served the licensee and filed notice of his A claim with the commissioner AS REQUIRED BY SUBSECTION A OF THIS THE LIABILITY OF THE FUND ON ANY APPLICATION AFFECTED BY A PRORATION PROCEEDING IS BASED ON THE LIMITS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE WHEN THE

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LAST APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT IS FILED. The court may refuse to consider or award prorated recovery to any person who fails to expeditiously prosecute his A claim against the licensee OR PROMPTLY FILE AN APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT AND SUBMIT SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION AS REQUIRED BY THIS ARTICLE.

- H. If the commissioner pays from the real estate recovery fund any amount in settlement of a AN APPLICANT'S claim or toward satisfaction of a judgment against a licensed broker, designated broker for a corporation or salesperson, the license of the broker, designated broker for a corporation or salesperson shall be automatically terminated upon the issuance of a court order authorizing payment from the real estate recovery fund. A broker, designated broker for a corporation or salesperson is not eligible to receive a new license until he THE LICENSEE has repaid in full, plus interest at the rate provided by section 44-1201, subsection A, the amount paid from the real estate recovery fund on his THE LICENSEE'S account AND HAS PROVIDED EVIDENCE TO THE COMMISSIONER THAT THE JUDGMENT HAS BEEN FULLY SATISFIED.
- I. If, at any time, the money deposited in the real estate recovery fund is insufficient to satisfy any duly authorized claim or portion of a claim, the commissioner shall, when sufficient money has been deposited in the real estate recovery fund, satisfy the unpaid claims or portions of claims, in the order that the claims or portions of claims were originally filed, plus accumulated interest at the rate of four per cent a year.

Sec. 11. Section 32-2194.03, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

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32-2194.03. <u>Issuance or denial of certificate of authority;</u>
voidable sale; order prohibiting sale;
investigations by commissioner; public hearings;
summary orders
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- A. After examination of a cemetery application, the commissioner, unless there are grounds for denial, shall issue a certificate of authority authorizing the sale in this state of cemetery plots within the cemetery. The commissioner shall notify the state board of funeral directors and embalmers when the commissioner issues a certificate of authority pursuant to this section.
- B. The commissioner may deny issuance of a certificate of authority on any of the following grounds:
- 1. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this article or the rules of the commissioner pertaining to this article.
- 2. The sale of plots within the cemetery would constitute misrepresentation to or deceit or fraud of the purchasers.
- 3. The applicant has procured or attempted to procure a certificate of authority under the provisions of this chapter for itself or another by fraud, misrepresentation or deceit or by filing an original or renewal application which is false or misleading.
  - 4. Inability to deliver title or other interest contracted for.

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- 5. Inability to demonstrate that adequate financial or other arrangements acceptable to the commissioner have been made for installation of all off-site and other cemetery facilities.
- 6. Failure to make a showing that the plots can be used for the purpose for which they are offered.
- 7. Failure to provide in the contract or other writing the use or uses for which the plots are offered, together with any covenants or conditions relative to such plots.
- 8. Failure to include in the contract the disclosure provisions required as provided by section 32-2194.04.
- 9. The owner, agent, officer, director or partner, trust beneficiary holding ten per cent or more beneficial interest or, if a corporation, any stockholder owning ten per cent or more of the stock in such corporation has:
- (a) Been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving fraud or dishonesty or involving conduct of any business or a transaction in real estate, cemetery property, time-share intervals or membership camping campgrounds or contracts.
- (b) Been permanently or temporarily enjoined by order, judgment or decree from engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with the sale or purchase of real estate or cemetery property, time-share intervals, membership camping contracts or campgrounds, or securities or involving consumer fraud or the racketeering laws of this state.
- (c) Had an administrative order entered against him THE APPLICANT by a real estate regulatory agency or security regulatory agency.
- (d) Had an adverse decision or judgment entered against him THE APPLICANT involving fraud or dishonesty or involving the conduct of any business in or a transaction in real estate, cemetery property, time-share intervals or membership camping campgrounds or contracts.
- (e) Disregarded or violated any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules of the commissioner pertaining to this chapter.
- (f) Participated in, operated or held an interest in any entity to which subdivision (b), (c), (d) or (e) applies.
- 10. Failure to satisfy the commissioner that sufficient land has been dedicated for the operation of the cemetery to make it financially secure with respect to the trust fund requirements of this article.
- C. A cemetery owner or operator shall not sell or offer for sale any plots without first obtaining a certificate of authority as provided in this section. Any sale of plots before the issuance of the certificate of authority is voidable by the purchaser. An action by the purchaser to void such transaction shall be brought within three years of the date of execution of the purchase agreement by the purchaser. In any such action, the prevailing party is entitled to reasonable attorney fees as determined by the court.
- D. An applicant objecting to the denial of a certificate of authority by the commissioner, within thirty days after receipt of the order of denial,

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may file a written request for a hearing. The commissioner shall hold the hearing within twenty-five days after the request unless the party requesting the hearing requests a postponement. If the hearing is not held within twenty-five days after the request for a hearing is received, plus the period of any such postponement, or if a proposed decision is not rendered within forty-five days after submission, the order of denial shall be rescinded and a certificate of authority shall be issued.

- E. The commissioner On the commissioner's own motion or if the commissioner has received a complaint and has satisfactory evidence that the cemetery owner or agent is violating any provision of this article or the rules of the commissioner or has engaged in any unlawful practice as defined in section 44-1522 with respect to the sale of cemetery plots or deviated from the conditions under which the certificate of authority was issued, THE COMMISSIONER may investigate the cemetery project and examine the books and records of the cemetery owner or agent. For the purpose of examination, the cemetery owner or agent shall keep and maintain records of all sales transactions and monies THE CEMETERY OWNER OR AGENT received by him AT THE BROKER'S MAIN OFFICE OR AT AN OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION IN THIS STATE IF THE OWNER OR AGENT PROVIDES PRIOR WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF THE STREET ADDRESS OF THE OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION TO THE DEPARTMENT. THE CEMETERY OWNER OR AGENT SHALL make them THE RECORDS accessible to the commissioner on reasonable notice and demand.
- F. The commissioner on the commissioner's own motion or if the commissioner has received a complaint and has satisfactory evidence that any of the grounds exist as provided in subsection B of this section or that any person has engaged in any unlawful practice as defined in section 44-1522 with respect to the sale of cemetery plots or has deviated from the conditions under which the certificate of authority was issued, before or after the commissioner issues the certificate of authority as provided in this section, may conduct an investigation of such matter, issue a summary order as provided in section 32-2157, or hold a public hearing and, after the hearing, may issue such order or orders as the commissioner deems necessary to protect the public interest and ensure compliance with the law, rules or certificate of authority, or the commissioner may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction against the person to enjoin the person from continuing such violation or engaging in a violation or doing any act or acts in furtherance of a violation. The court may make such orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver, as may be necessary to prevent the use or employment by a person of any unlawful practices or which may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any monies or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of any practice declared to be unlawful in this article.
- G. If it appears to the commissioner that a person has engaged in or is engaging in a practice declared to be unlawful by this article and that such person is concealing assets or has made arrangements to conceal assets

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or is about to leave this state, the commissioner may apply to the superior court, without notice, for an order appointing a receiver of the assets of such person or for a writ of ne exeat, or both.

- H. The court on receipt of an application for the appointment of a receiver or for a writ of ne exeat, or both, shall examine the verified application of the commissioner and such other evidence that the commissioner may present to the court. If satisfied that the interests of the public require the appointment of a receiver or the issuance of a writ of ne exeat without notice, the court shall issue an order appointing the receiver or issue the writ, or both. If the court determines that the interests of the public will not be harmed by the giving of notice, the court shall set a time for a hearing and require that such notice be given as the court deems satisfactory.
- I. If the court appoints a receiver without notice, the court shall further direct that a copy of the order appointing a receiver be served on the person engaged in or engaging in a practice declared to be unlawful under this article by delivering such order to the last address of the person which is on file with the real estate department. The order shall inform the person that he has the right to request a hearing within ten days after the date of the order, and if requested, the hearing shall be held within thirty days after the date of the order.
- Sec. 12. Section 32-2194.06, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

### 32-2194.06. Records of transactions

- A. Cemeteries shall keep on file records of all documents in connection with all cemetery plot transactions handled by or through them. The records shall include but are not limited to:
  - 1. All sales contracts.
  - 2. Sales contract payment ledgers.
  - 3. Certificates of burial rights.
- 4. All ledgers or books showing all receipts, disbursements or adjustments.
  - 5. Records of plats and maps.
  - 6. Such other information as the commissioner may reasonably require.
- B. Each cemetery broker is responsible for maintenance of all documents used in connection with all cemetery plot transactions while in the employment of a cemetery. The records shall be open at all reasonable times for inspection by the commissioner or his THE COMMISSIONER'S representatives. The records of each transaction shall be kept by the cemetery for a period of five years after the date of termination PAYMENT IN FULL of the transaction AT THE BROKER'S MAIN OFFICE OR AT AN OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION IN THIS STATE IF THE OWNER OR AGENT PROVIDES PRIOR WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF THE STREET ADDRESS OF THE OFF-SITE STORAGE LOCATION TO THE DEPARTMENT.

Passed the House January 29, 2001,	Passed the Senate April 2 2001,
by the following vote: 57 Ayes,	by the following vote: Ayes,
Nays, 3 Not Voting	Nays, Not Voting
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Speaker of the House	President of the Senate
Mornan L. Moore Chief Clerk of the House	Chaining Billington Secretary of the Senate
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Approved this day of	Vernor
april ,200/,	
at // 9:17 o'clock AM.	
Governor of Arizona	
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
	This Bill-was received by the Secretary of State this day of, 20, 20, 20
H.B. 2024	at 4:33 o'clocks P. M. Willey Daylers
	Secretary of State